DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $12
" " " 3 " 7
" " " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 7
" " 3 " 4
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

GEN. MAHONE.—We learn that President Davis has promoted Brigadier Gen. Wm Mahone to a Major Generalship, and invested him with the military superintendency of transportation and railroads throughout the the South. Gen. Mahone, whilst one of the ablest officers in the Confederate service, is also conversant with the duties of this new position, and his selection for so important a post will prove a most fortunate event for the country.

CONSUMPTION.—The following is said to be an effectual remedy, and will, in time, completely eradicate the disorder:

Live temperately; avoid spirituous liquors; wear flannel next the skin, and take every morning, half a pint of new milk, mixed with a wine glassful of the expressed juice of green hoarhound. One who has tried it says: "Four weeks' use of the hoarhound and milk relieved the pain of my breast, enabled me to breathe deep, long and freely, strengthened and harmonized my voice, and restored me to a better state of health than I had enjoyed for years."

CHILDREN'S ARMS AND LEGS.—A distinguished physician, who died some years since in Paris, declared:

I believe that during the twenty years that I have practised my profession in this city, twenty thousand children have been carried to the cemeteries a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms naked. On this the editor of the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter remarks: "Put the bulb of a thermometer in a baby's mouth, the mercury rises to ninety degrees. Now carry the same to its little hand, if the arm be bare and the evening cool, the mercury will sink to forty degrees. Of course, all the blood that flows through the arms must fall from twenty to forty degrees below the temperature of the heart. Need I say, when these currents of blood flow back into the chest, the child's vitality must be more or less compromised. And need I add that we ought not to be surprised at its frequent recurring of action of the tongue, throat or stomach. I have seen more than one child with habitual cough and hoarseness, clocking with mucus, entirely and permanently relieved by simply keeping the hands and arms warm. Every observing and progressing physician has daily opportunities of witnessing the same cure.

Miscellaneous.

Stray Notice.---Taken up by Russell Callis, living at Health Seat, 6 miles East of Oxford on the Henderson road, four Cows and one Calf, marked and described as follows:

One pied Cow, no-horned, and calf; Cow aged 10 or 12. One no-horned pied Heifer; no ear mark, 3 years old. Two horned red Cows, aged respectively 6 and 8 years.

Three of the Cows bear the following mark: swallow-fork in the right ear, crop and underkeal in the left. R. J. MITCHELL,
Ranger of Granville.

Oxford, March 5th, 1864. 36-d3t.

On Sale.---About 12000 lbs. of No. 1 Smoking Tobacco, handsomely put up in papers and papers in boxes of 100 lbs. each. It will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Apply to W. H. Cunniggim, Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, or to the subscribers at Hillsboro.
35-d6t* PHILLIPS & HOOKER.

A Runaway taken up.---A dark Mulatto calling himself Cheff, says he belongs to Blake Nickerson, living on or near the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; had on when taken a soldier coat, and a white hat. For further information, address
WM. M. SMITH,
39-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE WILMINGTON AND WELDON R. R. Co.,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Wilmington, N. C., March 3, 1864.

All outstanding Checks, given by me, must be presented at the Bank of Cape Fear for payment, prior to the 1st of April next. Holders of them are hereby notified that if presented after that time, they will be paid only in the now existing currency, at the present value, as expressed on its face.

Such of the Stockholders of this Company, to whom dividends heretofore declared are still due, are also notified to collect the same before the 1st of April next, or the several amounts due to them respectively, will be counted out in Treasury notes of the Confederate States, placed in separate packages, and held for delivery to such Stockholders on demand. The larger portion of the dividends now due, were declared during the year 1863, and by the terms of the order of the Board of Directors, were payable in the existing circulation of Treasury notes of the Confederate States.

This notice is given for the benefit of the Stockholders referred to above, that they may in due time avail themselves of the provisions of the recent act of Congress in reference to the currency.
J. W. THOMPSON,
46-d2tw1t Treasurer.

To the Voters of Orange County.---It is hereby announced that CAPT. J. W. LATTA'S friends have concluded to run his name at the pending election for a seat in the House of Commons. If any man in our community is worthy of the confidence of the citizens, it surely is Capt Latta, for it is certain that no man has evinced more determined zeal and patriotism in this revolutionary struggle than he. From the getting up of his Company to the present time he has stood manfully to his post without showing a shadow of flinching. In the camp his manly bearing, consistent spirit and rigid attention to duty, has won for him both respect and the highest confidence of officers and men; and we say that when offices of high responsibility have to be filled, that it is due to ourselves that we fill them with true men—those whose former acts speak for themselves, and not with those who have yet to be tried—especially men who have hitherto stood back, taking no part nor hand in this bloody war, but rather avoiding it by all manner of means. The citizens owe such men no patronage.

Capt. Latta is an able-bodied man, so are the other candidates; ergo, that can be nothing against him. He has been at the wheel ever since the commencement of the struggle, and his friends intend to try to elect him and give him a little rest-spell from the arduous duties of the active campaign; and if he should fortunately be elected, it will leave a vacancy that probably one of his opponents could fill if they should then be at all in need of fight. Our noble Chief Executive was brought right out of the front ranks by his friends and put in his chair, and why may we not do so also in the case of Capt. Latta? Come out, fellow-countrymen, and let us place a good and tried leader in our Legislature

MANY CITIZENS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF ORANGE COUNTY:—I announce myself as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons at the pending election. I have not had an opportunity of meeting with you since the commencement of the war, but I presume my position is well known. Should you see proper to elect me on the 18th of March, I will serve you faithfully and to the best of my ability.
J. W. LATTA.
8-d3t*

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
VANCE, March 4, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, that all Debts and accounts, of every description, Coupons, Bonds, Hand Hire, Bonds, &c., due by this Company previous to March 20th, 1864, will be paid in Confederate Treasury Notes of the old issue.

By order of the Board of Directors.
35-tm20. JOHN H. BRYAN, JR., Sec'y.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 37.

Miscellaneous.

Treasury Department, C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, Feb. 20, 1864.

Treasury Notice as to Funding Under Act of February 17, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to all holders of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depositary, for certificates which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds; and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66⅔ cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent. per month.

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and credits.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER,
29-tf Secretary of the Treasury.

[No. 116.]

An Act to reduce the currency, and to authorize a new issue of Notes and Bonds.

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the holders of all Treasury notes above the denomination of five dollars, not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the first day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and until the first day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, to fund the same, and until the periods and at the places stated the holders of all such Treasury notes shall be allowed to fund the same in registered bonds, payable twenty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July of each year.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the bonds required for the funding provided for in the preceding section; and until the bonds can be prepared he may issue certificates to answer the purpose. Such bonds and certificates shall be receivable, without interest, in payment of all Government dues payable in the year 1864, except export and import duties.

SEC. 3. That all Treasury notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, not bearing interest, which shall not be presented for funding under the provisions of the first section of this act shall, from and after the 1st day of April, 1864 east of the Mississippi river, and the 1st day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi, cease to be receivable in payment of public dues; and said notes, if not presented at that time, shall, in addition to the tax of thirty-three and one-third cents imposed in the 4th section of this act, be subject to a tax of ten per cent. per month until so presented; which taxes shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes whenever presented for payment or for funding, and such notes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of Treasury notes provided for in this act.

SEC. 4. That on all said Treasury notes not funded or used in payment of taxes at the dates and places prescribed in the first section of this act, there shall be levied at said dates and places a tax of thirty-three and one-third cents for every dollar promised on the face of said notes. Said tax shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be collected by deducting the same at the Treasury, its depositaries, and by the collectors, and by all Government officers receiving the same, wherever presented for payment or for funding, in exchange for new notes as hereinafter provided, and said Treasury notes shall be fundable in bonds as provided in the first section of this act, until the 1st day of January, 1865, at the rate of sixty-six cents and two-thirds on the dollar, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time between the 1st of April, east, and the 1st of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, and the 1st of January, 1865, to substitute and exchange new Treasury notes for the same, at the rate of sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar; Provided, that notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars shall not be entitled to the privilege of said exchange: Provided, further, that the right to fund any of said Treasury notes after the 1st day of January, 1865, is hereby taken away; and provided further, that upon all such Treasury notes which remain outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1865, and which may not be exchanged for new Treasury notes, as herein provided a tax of one hundred per cent. is hereby imposed.

SEC. 5. That after the first day of April next all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes shall be and is hereby revoked, provided the Secretary of the Treasury may, after that time, issue new Treasury notes in such form as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States said new issue to be receivable in payment of all public dues except export and import duties, and to be issued in exchange for old notes, at the rate of two dollars of the new for three dollars of the old issues, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof, or be received into the Treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holders of the new notes, or of the old notes, except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars, after they are reduced to sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar, by the tax aforesaid, may convert into call certificates, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, unless sooner converted into new notes.

SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government, not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon, the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on the value of all cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided, that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the wants of the Treasury may require it, to sell or hypothecate for Treasury notes said bonds or any part thereof upon the best terms he can so as to meet appropriations by Congress, and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of circulation in Treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits.

SEC. 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act may either be registered or coupon bonds as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

SEC. 9. All certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taxed in all respects as is provided for the Treasury notes into which they are convertible, if not converted before the time fixed for taxing the Treasury notes. Such certificates shall from that time bear interest upon only sixty-six and two-third cents for every dollar promised upon their face, and shall be redeemable only in new Treasury notes at that rate, but after the passage of this act no call certificates shall be issued until after the first day of April, 1864.

SEC. 10. That if any bank of deposit shall give its depositors the bonds authorized by the 1st section of this act in exchange for their deposits, and specify the same on the bonds by some distinctive mark or token to be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, then the said depositors shall be entitled to receive the amount of said bonds in Treasury notes, bearing no interest and outstanding at the passage of this act; Provided the said bonds are presented before the privilege of funding said notes at par shall cease as herein prescribed.

SEC. 11. That all Treasury notes heretofore issued of the denomination of five dollars shall continue to be receivable in payment of public dues as provided by law, and fundable at par under the provisions of this act until the 1st of July, 1864, east, and until the 1st of October, 1864, west of the Mississippi river; but after that time they shall be subject to a tax of thirty-three and a third cents on every dollar promised on the face thereof, said tax to attach to said notes wherever circulated, and said notes to be fundable and exchangeable for new Treasury notes as herein provided, subject to the deduction of said tax.

SEC. 12. That any State holding Treasury notes received before the times herein fixed for taxing said notes shall be allowed until the 1st day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, payable twenty years after date, and the interest payable semi-annually. But all Treasury notes received by any State after the time fixed for taxing the same, as aforesaid, shall be held to have been received diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the said notes subject to the tax and those not so subject shall be left to the good faith of each State, and the certificate of the Governor thereof shall in each case be conclusive

SEC. 13. That the Treasury notes heretofore issued, bearing interest at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents on the hundred dollars per annum, shall no longer be received in payment of public dues, but shall be deemed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable the 1st of January in each year.

SEC. 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized in case the exigencies of the Government should require it, to pay the demand of any public creditor whose debt may be contracted after the passage of this act, willing to receive the same in a certificate of indebtedness to be issued by said Secretary in such form as he may deem proper, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and transferable only by special endorsement under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said certificates shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest.

SEC. 15. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the number of depositories so as to meet the requirements of this act, and with that view to employ such of the banks of the several States as he may deem expedient.

SEC. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith advertise this act in such newspapers published in the several States, and by such other means as shall secure immediate publicity; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall each cause it to be published in general orders for the information of the army and navy.

SEC. 17. The 42d section of the act for the assessment and collection of taxes approved May 1, 1863, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, upon the application of the holder of any call certificate, which by the first section of the act to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury notes, approved March 23d, 1863, was required to be hereafter deemed to be a bond, to issue to such holder a bond therefor upon the terms provided by said act.

Approved Feb. 17, 1864. 35-t2dap.

For Sale.—N. C. State Bonds, old and new—6 and 8 per cents.
35 3t* W. H JONES, Ag't.

For Sale or Exchange.—I Have a One-horse Wagon, a two-horse do., (entirely new) and four-horse do.; one Jersey do., which have been run for a short while, in perfect order, and one Buggy and Harness newly repaired, which I will sell for Confederate money, or exchange for old Wagons or Buggies. Also, a small lot of old IRON for sale. Apply to S. W. TERRELL.
35-d6t* Rolesville, N. C.

NOTICE.—The BANKS at GREENSBORO', N. C., will decline to pay undrawn dividends, certificates of deposit, and checks of any date prior to the 28th of March next, except in the currency now existing, and as now rated and valued; and all those entitled to dividends, and holders of such certificates and checks, are requested to present the same to us forthwith and receive payment. Feb. 27, 1864.

WM. A. CALDWELL, Cashier Farmers' Bank North Carolina.
M. STEVESON, Cashier Bank of Washington, North Carolina.
JESSE H. LINDSAY, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, North Carolina.
W. W. CLARK, Cashier of the Merchants Bank of Newbern.
D. P. WEIR, Treas'r Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company.
31 2-taw3w*

Notice to the Non-Conscripts----I now have a Company of non-scripts *permanently* stationed at Salisbury, N. C., as Prison Guards and will receive 25 or 30 more recruits, if an early application is made to me. *This Company will not be removed from this place.*

H. P. ALLEN,
Capt. Co. B. Prison Guards.
Salisbury, N. C., March 5th, 1864. 35-d15t

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO.
VANCE, March 4, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, that after March 20th, 1864, no issues of Confederate Treasury notes other than the ones, twos, and fives, will be received by this Company in payment of Fares, Freights or any other dues; otherwise fifty per cent. additional will be charged. The $100 notes will not be received at all, and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change.

By order of the Board of Directors.
35-tm20 JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr., Sec'y.

Valuable Hotel Property for Sale.---All the Furniture connected with the BOLLINGBROOK HOTEL, in the city of Petersburg, is offered for sale, consisting of about eighty Beds, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Chairs, Crockery, Cooking Utensils, and everything usually in use in a first class city hotel; also an Omnibus, Baggage Wagon and Horses. All will be sold privately, and if not so disposed of, will be offered at public sale on TUESDAY, the 15th day of March—sale to continue from day to day until all is disposed of.

The house will be rented for the balance of the year.

The Bollingbrook Hotel is in every respect one of the most convenient public houses in the State, and a rare opportunity is offered in this property
JOSEPH HARRISS,
35-d4t. Proprietor.

FOR SALE.—TEN BALES OF GOOD COTTON. Apply to
31 2-6t*. J. McKIMMON.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

JORDAN & MOSES, Tanners, are receiving hides daily to tan and finish, for one-third for all split hides, and skins for one-half, giving owner of the split hides the refusal of the yard's share at government price. The yard is situated 9 miles Southeast of Raleigh, and 1 mile from Auburn Turnout. 33-d1w

JOB WORK

OF all kinds will be neatly executed at this office with dispatch and despatch.

Miscellaneous.

Bank of Cape Fear,
RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS and Banks are requested to draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant, will be funded in 4 per cent. Confederate States bonds, and paid to said depositors.
31 2-3t.* W. H. JONES, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Receiver under the Sequestration Act for the counties of Carteret, Craven, Jones and Onslow, vice H. C. Jones, removed, hereby cautions the public from transacting any business with H. C. Jones as Receiver. Any person having any business with the Receiver, will address me at Mosely Hall, N. C.
31 2-6t. C. S. WOOTEN, Receiver.

COTTON CARDS.

400 pair of Whittemore's No. 10 Cards at $100 or $4 in specie.

Owing to the depreciation of the currency, I have increased my price for Cards to $100 in the present currency.

They are on leather and of the best quality. These cards are for sale by J. L. Terrell at Clarksville Junction; A. D. Elis, Franklinton; J. M. Towles, and Creech & Litchford, Raleigh. Orders will be received by Elder N. A. Purefoy, Warrenton. Any person who will send me $100 in currency by the 27th of March, to Forestville, N. C., will receive a pair of cards by Express. After the 27th of March, the price will be $75 in the new currency, or its equivalent in the old.

J. S. PUREFOY.
Forestville, N. C., Feb. 1864. 34-4t.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.,
RALEIGH, March, 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the checks issued by me on the Bank of North Carolina, and now outstanding, as also the dividends declared payable by this Company, and not collected, are payable only in the present Confederate currency.

W. W. VASS,
March 1-1m. Treasurer.

50 Hands Wanted.--We wish to Hire for the balance of the year (50) FIFTY ABLE-BODIED HANDS, to cut wood in Burke county, N. C., at our Iron Works. Said hands will be well fed and taken care of. Apply soon, and address C. P. MENDENHALL,
at Greensboro',
or E. P. JONES,
30-d12t at Morganton, Burke co., N. C.

The Bingham School.

Tuition to the end of the current term,	$150
Board per month (boys furnishing a pair sheets and blankets)	100

All in advance.
Address W. J. BINGHAM & SONS,
25-12td* Oaks, Orange, N. C.

Income Bonds of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1864.

THE INCOME BONDS of this Company are due and payable at the Bank of Charleston, S. C., in the City of Charleston on the 1st day of March, 1864. Notice is hereby given to all holders of said Bonds that they will be paid on presentation at said Bank in the City of Charleston on and after the 1st day of March, 1864. Also, that they will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's office of this Company in Wilmington, N. C., with any interest coupons due thereon, if preferred by the holders. The interest accruing on these Bonds will cease on and after the 1st day of March, 1864. THOS. D. WALKER,
29-d2w President.

$300 Reward.---Ranaway from the subscribers on Monday the 15th instant, two negroes—DUNCAN and JANE. Duncan is about 6 feet high, stout and able, weighs about 175 pounds—dark color but not *black*—is polite, smart and intelligent and is a Tanner. Altogether he is a No. 1 boy. Jane is tall for a woman; not overly stout, and unsound. We believe they were induced to, and advised in their escape by some white man, and carried off in a wagon. They carried everything with them. We will give two hundred dollars for the delivery of Duncan and one hundred dollars for Jane, or their confinement in any jail so that we can get them.

Duncan is about 38 years old and Jane about 32—husband and wife.

23 d24t CAIN & RUFFIN.
Hillsboro', Orange county N. C., Feb. 19, 1864.

Notice.

WE will sell at public auction, for cash, at our Factory in Thomasville, N. C., on Saturday 12th March next, three hundred gallons of good old pure proof peach and apple BRANDY.

Also, one hundred and twenty boxes Tobacco of different brands, one Jack, and a good second-hand two horse Wagon, and other property.

The sale will begin at half-past one o'clock, P. M., in order to give the Western train time to arrive. J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.
Thomasville, Feb. 24, 1864.—32 dst

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits*, send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.
March 5-34 1m. C. M. FARRISS.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I WILL attend, with the Assessors, at my office, in the city of Raleigh, from the 14th to the 20th inst., for the purpose of receiving returns and the taxes imposed in the fourth section of an Act of the Congress of the Confederate States, entitled "An Act to levy additional taxes for the common defence and support of the Government," approved 17th February, 1864, as follows:

Sec. 4th. I. On all profits made by buying and selling spirituous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or syrup, salt, bacon, pork, hogs, beef or beef cattle, sheep, oats, hay, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, mules, boots, shoes, cotton yarns, wool, woolen, cotton or mixed cloths, hats, wagons, harness, coal, iron, steel or nails, at any time between the first of January 1863, and the first of January 1864, ten per cent. in addition to the tax on such profits as income under the "act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April 24th, 1863.

II. On all profits made by buying and selling money, gold, silver, foreign exchange, stocks, notes, debts, credits, or obligations of any kind, and any merchandise, property or effects of any kind, not enumerated in the preceding paragraph, between the times named therein, ten per cent., in addition to the tax on such profits as income, under the act aforesaid.

III. On the amount of profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made during the year 1863, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing, dry dock or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not, twenty-five per cent. on such excess.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.
Raleigh, March 5th, 1864. 34-td.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED.--A Good Milch Cow.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Bank of Washington--at Greensboro', Feb. 10th, 1864. A meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at the town of Tarboro' on Wednesday, March 16th, proximo. A general attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

M. STEVENSON, Cashier.
14-d3tawtd*

$100 Reward—Ranaway from Mrs. B. I. Hayes' plantation, in Warren County, N. C., on the 16th inst., a negro man named ANTHONY. He is about 42 years of age, black complexion, has good teeth, is badly ruptured and wears a truss. He is about 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high, is well set and strong looking and has a pleasing countenance when spoken to. He has a wife at Mr. Joseph Townes', near Townesville, N. C., where he will likely be found, or he may try to get to the Yankee lines, as he has a good deal of money with him. I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for the delivery of the said negro to me, or his apprehension and confinement in any jail so I can get him again.

JOSEPH B. JONES.
Warren Co., N. C., Feb. 17, 1864.—21-dtf

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, No-vember 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

Mrs. H. W. Miller.

BOARD	
By the Month,	$220
Daily board do	$150
Transient, per day	$ 12

Jan 16-d1y

Wanted to Hire.—A Negro Boy some fifteen or sixteen years old, to cut wood, run errands, &c., for a family. Apply at
8-tf THIS OFFICE.

Newspaper Establishment for Sale.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "SPIRIT OF THE AGE" Newspaper having engaged in another business, offers that establishment for sale. It was in existence at the time of the passage of the last Military Bill, which entitles its Editor and necessary employees to exemption under that Act.

The Paper has a large circulation, and the Office is well supplied with Presses, Type and all necessary fixtures for Newspaper, Book and Job Printing. The nett income of the Office will afford from 30 to 50 per cent. profits on the price asked for the Establishment.

For price and other information desired, address "PROPRIETOR SPIRIT OF THE AGE."
26-tf Raleigh, N. C.

Wanted to purchase.--A good Piano.
Apply at this Office. an 19tf

Office Chatham R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 4, 1864.

ALL Checks and Requisitions of this Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS Treas.
24 3tawts.

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEER NAVY CO.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, N. C., March 2nd, 1864.

BOOKS are open at this office for further subscription to the capital stock of this Company.

All Stockholders will call at this office and pay in the amount of subscriptions.

W. D. SMITH, Treasurer,
Office over Messrs. Rankin & Martin, South of Market Street.
March 5th. 34-5t*

Office C. S. Depository,
TARBORO', N. C., March 4, 1864.

TO enable the people in Eastern North Carolina more conveniently to fund their money under the late Act of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has established a Depository of the Treasury at this place.

Until the 1st day of April next, all non-interest bearing Treasury notes, above the denomination of five dollars, may be funded at par.

W. M. PIPPEN,
34-7t Depositary

Annual Meeting.—The next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Co., in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 3d March, 1864.

W. W. VASS,
Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1864. Secretary.
24 3tawdt3m

Special Notice.

THE undersigned, as Superintendent of the Forest Manufacturing Company, (Paper Mills,) will pay the best prices for Raw Cotton, (slightly damaged preferred,) old rope, bagging, paper shavings and clean cotton rags, white or colored. Any person who has any of the above stock will do well to address me at once.

THOS. C. THACKSTON,
Supt. F. M. Company.
32-d5t* Forestville, N. C.

NOTICE.

WE wish to hire for the balance of the year, three good negro Blacksmiths. Address,
J. K. & M. H. PINNIX,
32-12t Thomasville, N. C.

Bank of North Carolina.

ALL persons having Dividends due and unpaid in this Bank, Branches and Agencies, are hereby notified that unless the same be drawn on or before the 25th day of March, instant, they will be paid in the 4 per cent. Bonds of the Confederate States, or in the present currency at par.

32-d26t C. DEWEY, Cashier.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of well-timbered, fertile Land, convenient to water, lying in the eastern part of the State, containing Eight Thousand acres
Apply to me at this place for particulars.
JOS. S. CANNON.
Raleigh, March 2, 1864.—32-dtf

$300 REWARD

WILL be paid for a Trunk lost on the North Carolina Railroad last week—between Charlotte and Raleigh: or $150 will be paid for any information that may lead to its recovery.

Address, D. M. CLARK,
Ass't Surgeon C. S. A.,
32-d5t Box 1534, Richmond, Va.

TOBACCO AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold for cash, in the town of Henderson, on the 16th inst. TWENTY HOGSHEADS OF TOBACCO, all sound and in good condition. The Tobacco will be sold by sample after inspection. THOS. H MORROW.
32-d7t

HOTEL FOR SALE.---I OFFER AT PRIvate sale the large new Hotel in the town of Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house.
july 4.—tf. H. HARRIS.

JOBWORK
Of all description neatly executed at this office

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Miscellaneous.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.--The Sixth Academic year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864. For circulars and information apply to
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON, Sup't.
Hillsboro', N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.—d3m.

Notice.--On the First day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded free of charge. EDWARD WARREN,
Dec. 22, 1863-d3m Surg-Gen'l N. C.

Oxford Female College.---The twenty-sixth session began on Monday the 18th January 1864, and will continue twenty weeks.

Tuition in each school $60.
Piano rent $15. No extra charges.
Board varies with provisions.

J. H. MILLS,
5-tf. Oxford, N. C.

Soldiers' Furlough.

Medical Director's Office, General Hospitals, N. C., Raleigh, February 15, 1864.—All Soldiers absent from their commands, are hereby informed, that no practicing Physician or single Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon has any authority to give certificates of disability for Furlough or discharge, except in cases where the soldier is unable to travel. Their certificates are worthless, and will not protect the soldier against the consequences of absence without leave. No one, except regulars ppointed Medical Examining Boards, are authorized to give certificates of disability for furlough or discharge.

P. E. HINES, Surgeon,
18-3aw4t Medical Director.

Office Southern Express Company, Raleigh, N. C., February 13, 1864.—Much complaint being made of the delays by this Company in forwarding merchandize, I am instructed to advertise that the rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take preference over all others, and next in order are packages forwarded by friends or associations, to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of the rule, together with the limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
13-1m *Agent.*

Office Southern Express Company, Augusta, Ga., February 10, 1864.—Legal notice is hereby given to all concerned, that persons who ship packages containing spirits, wines or cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, wines, or cordials will not be forwarded by this Company except under SPECIAL CONTRACT.

JAS. SHUTER,
Superintend. and Acting President.
A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't, Raleigh, N. C.
18 1m

Military.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 25th, 1864.

THE annexed order from Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, is published for the information of all concerned.

By order of the Commandant:
E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GEN'LS OFFICE,
Richmond, Jan. 8, 1864.

General Orders,
No. 2.

For the information of all concerned, and to correct prevalent misapprehension, it is announced that there exists no mandatory provision of law securing to *Enrolled* Conscripts the right to choose in what company or regiment they will serve. They cannot be assigned to companies from other States, and, in general, their wishes are to be consulted as to the choice of companies, where no considerations for the good of the service intervene to prevent compliance. Assignments once made by Commandants of Conscripts, in good faith, in the exercise of their discretion, will not be considered as fit subjects for complaints.

By order. S. COOPER.
28-d15t *Adjutant and Inspector Gen'l.*

Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 11, 1864. The following "Notice" from Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or detail much unnecessary delay in the investigation of their claims.

By order of the Commandant.
E. J. HARDIN, Adj't

NOTICE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEP'T BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 29, 1864.

Paragraph X of General Orders No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's office of 1863, requires that "applications for exemption must in all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or is in doubt, he will after investigation under Circular No. 8, Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals from adverse decisions of the local officers, and of the Commandant of Conscripts for the States will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States.

By order of
COL. PRESTON, Sup't
[Signed] C. B. DUFFIELD,
16-1m A. A. G.

☞ Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal Salisbury Watchman, Charlottee Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christain Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian Mountain Eagle, Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month.

Confederate States of America, Engi-neer Department, District Cape Fear Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1863. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department, for services of slaves employed as laborers on the *land defences* near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on the second floor of the building next above Meares' Drug Store, Market Street,

☞ Persons executing Powers of Attorney will observe the following form—their signatures, in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed before a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.

FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

I, ——, of ——, do hereby appoint ——, of ——, my true and lawful Agent

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. ☜

The Ground He Stands on.--His "Principles and Views."

Previous to the 16th day of December last, the Standard had indulged in a continued strain, with abuse, complaint and denunciation of the Government at Richmond, as well of its dealings with soldiers as of the people. It charged the Government with witholding the soldiers, pay, neglecting the soldiers families, of hard and cruel treatment of the soldier himself, going so far as to accuse that the Standard was prevented from reaching the camps by the violations of the mail and that furloughs were refused to soldiers if they were Mr. Holden's friends.

On the 16th of December last, the Legislature having adjourned, Mr. Holden published the following short but significant editorial:

"Nearly five months will intervene between "its adjournment and reassembling in May, "and meanwhile the most important events are "likely to occur. The people will have ample "time in which to instruct their Representa- "tives, and we trust that during this time their "will may be publicly, and unmistakeably "pronounced." This paragraph apparently so insignificant and unostentatious, was the precursor of an advance move by the "peace party" of the State; was a sign from the chief of the signal corps, of a new position. On the 30th of December, in two short weeks after, the following, by way of appeal to a distinctive interest, he gave rather plainer indication of the contemplated purpose. "The in- "dications are that the only way to save slavery "is through negotiations for an honorable "peace. The only power that can close the war "is the power that made it, that of the sove- "reign States, and the States can speak autho- "ritatively only in Convention."

Here is a call upon a particular class—an active appeal to an especial interest, an unqualified ignoring of the Confederate Government and an explicit call for separate State action.

Between the 30th of December and the 6th of January, as can readily be proved, Dr. J. T. Leach, the member elect to Congress from the 3rd District, who lives in Johnston county, was several times in Raleigh, and always visited at the office of Mr. Holden. On the 12th of January Mr. Holden published the proceedings of a meeting held in Coats District, Johnston county, and announced the resolutions to be "admirable in tone and expression." He also announced that these resolutions were prepared by Dr. Leach, who he said took an active part in the meeting. The proceedings of that meeting recited a preamble as follows:

"Whereas, The alarming and fearful tendency of the Confederate Government towards a military despotism—by the enactment of unjust and oppressive laws, to citizens is just cause of complaint: * * * *

"Resolved, That North Carolina as a sove- "reign and independent State has a right to "consult the present good, and future happi- "ness of her citizens, and when she is forced "to choose between a military despotism and "her State sovereignty, for the good of her "people she will choose the latter by a con- "vention of her citizens."

In Mr. Holden's paper of the same last-mentioned date, was published a communication from the same Dr. Leach—whom Mr. Holden had applauded—which communication was entitled "Whom the Gods would destroy they first made mad." This communication was intended to go out as an explanation of the meaning of the resolutions and preamble, in order to afford a cue to the initiated in the further progress of the agitation. In that communication there is this startling enunciation:

"There is a point beyond which forbearance "ceases to be a virtue, and North Carolina, as "regards her OBLIGATIONS under the Confed- "erate compact, and her duty to her CITIZENS, "has reached that point, and it now behooves "her freeborn people to stand up in the defence "of their inalienable rights. It is a fearful "struggle for life and property on the one hand, "and for civil and religious liberty on the other. "The reckless legislation of Congress, endorsed "by the President, and the mighty strides now "making towards a military despotism, admit "of no delay. Nations, like families, are held "together by duty and interest; if one fails to "discharge their duty, the others are released "from the discharge of theirs. * * She "(North Carolina) made a virtue of necessity, "and coalesced against her interests with those "who are now fastening the chains of military "despotism upon her. * * She now claims "the fulfillment of the terms of that compact, "or the right to depart in peace."

Thus Mr. Holden published to the world this treasonable denunciation—in which, after stigmatizing our Government as a violator of its obligations, a military despotism—which had failed in the discharge of its duty, and with which we coalesced from necessity—but against our interest—the author proceeds to advise a cessation of forbearance, and an immediate standing upon the defensive in a fearful struggle about to be commenced for life and property, for civil and religious liberty—all against our own government—the claim to secede being deliberately set up.—And Mr. Holden gives his endorsement to this wicked and traitorous communication—by withholding reprobation—by complimenting its author—by establishing political affiliation with him—and in the same paper by recommending other counties to "follow the example of our Johnston friends"—basing this recommendation on his assertion that the "constitutional rights of the people are "in danger, and unless the people should "come to the rescue, they may be entirely "swept away. Now is the time for action." Mr. Holden thus combined with the leading malcontents in an open, avowed hostility to our Government. It closed its columns upon the acts of the enemy. It kept them open for attacks on our own Government in all its departments—and it thus advised, instigated and inaugurated the agitation in North Carolina, whose end would be, if unchecked, to give the State over into the hands of the enemy. We shall follow up the acts of Mr. Holden to their legitimate consequences as far as they have gone, and we hope to be able, if his eyes are not blinded—to unfold even to his view, the enormity of the danger he is invoking upon his country if he succeed—on himself and his coadjutors—if there is strength enough to ensure his failure.

The Confederate Prisoners.

We hail with joy the prospect of a speedy exchange of our prisoners and their return from their long confinement. All the land will welcome these sufferers home. They fought bravely and only yielded to the misfortunes of war. We gather from the Richmond *Sentinel* some idea of the hardships, trials, tortures and temptations to which they have been exposed. They have been enured in loathsome prison-houses—they have suffered from hunger and nakedness—have been obliged to lie down in filth and squallor—have been borne down by wounds and disease—depressed by harsh threatenings of a protracted confinement—have been tempted by promises of pardon and freedom from further service.—But in all, and through all, they have remained firm and unshaken—their constancy has never faltered—their patriotism never flagged. In Yankee journals they have seen whole columns taken from papers published at their own homes, in which their Government was abused for all that was vile and despotic, and their manly hearts have sunk in shame, as their Yankee keepers have jeered them with these evidences of disaffection and disloyalty. But their noble natures have stood up, and with unshaken devotion they waited through the night for the coming day, now piercing with the eye of an unflinching faith, through the gloom-cloud to the bright star beyond. Neither threats, promises, bribes, cruelties or disease have swerved them from duty and patriotism. In the language of the Sentinel, they deserve a cheering welcome at the hands of their countrymen.

Eight hundred and twenty privates and sixty-two officers have arrived in Richmond from Point Lookout, for exchange, in accordance with the cartel of July, 1863; and there is reason to hope, that this is the beginning of a general exchange.

We are frequently asked if it can be possible that Mr. Holden will be Governor of North Carolina? We answer—If our cause prospers—*No*. But if Lincoln subjugates our people—*Yes*—for then, "They will fall by the sword—they will become a portion for FOXES."—*Psalm* 63, 10.

Public attention is called to the Card of Rev. John N. Andrews, in this paper, calling, for Books, &c., for the "Soldiers Reading Room," at Smithville, N. C. For so kindly a work, surely all will respond who can. Mr. Andrews will be in this city for two or three days, and any Books sent to this office will be handed over to him.

THE LOCKVILLE MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This Company was organized in Raleigh on the 8th instant, by the election as Directors of Messrs. J. M. Heck, W. J. Hawkins, W. S. Downer, Thomas Webb, B. T. Williamson, Kemp P. Battle and Orlando Shay.

At a meeting of Directors subsequently held, Col. J. M. Heck was elected President, and B. F. Williamson, Treasurer.

RUMORS OF MORE CAPTURES.—The Petersburg Express of Monday, says: Rumors of a very pleasant character were rife on the streets of Petersburg Saturday and yesterday. One was in effect, that Gen. Matt Ransom had succeeded in marching his brigade to Deep Creek, Norfolk, and thus gained the rear of the enemy's camps at Bowers Hill, midway between Suffolk and Portsmouth, and captured some 600 of the vandals, including many negroes. We have no means of ascertaining the truth of these reports, but we are satisfied that at a late hour yesterday afternoon no confirmation of them had been received in official circles here. It is generally known here, and among the Yankees too, of course, that our forces have occupied Suffolk for several days past. Up to Saturday they had not been disturbed, but our pickets, several miles beyond Suffolk, are said to have been driven back some distance Thursday night. We are unadvised of the intention of our officers, but that there is some wise end to serve by this advance movement, is beyond a doubt, and it will doubtless be developed at an early day.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. HOOD AND STAFF.—The Columbia Carolinian learns, that while *en route* to Dalton, a collision took place between the cars on one of the roads, which killed a white woman, broke several arms and legs, and smashed one or two carriages. Gen. Hood was slightly injured. Major Hamilton, of Columbia, found himself suddenly astride of the stove, with his hat in one corner, pipe in another, with the inmates of the car lying around loose.

The Richmond Enquirer of Monday, says: The body of Dahlgren has been brought to Richmond for the purpose of identifying it as that of the officer upon whom was found the papers ordering the murder of the civil officers of the Government and the burning and sacking of the city of Richmond. What is to be done with the officers and men of this Dahlgren command? Are they prisoners of war? If they are to be regarded as prisoners of war, then the deliberate murder of civil officers, the burning of cities, the dishonor and murder of women, are all acts of legitimate war. Is the Confederate Government prepared to assume such a position? Are our people willing to be placed in such a position? Can we deliberately countenance the arson, rape, pillage and murder set forth and ordered by these commands of Dahlgren as the legitimate acts of warfare?

What would have been the condition of Richmond this day, one week ago, had Dahlgreen succeeded? Imagine ten to twelve thousand brutal soldiers released from captivity, inflamed with liquor, and burning with lust, turned loose with arms in their hands, without officers to restrain their violence—and no excited imagination is required to picture the smoking ruins, the dishonored women, and the murdered men of Richmond. Would that have been a legitimate act of war? No man, not even the Yankee, will contend that lawful war has any such horrors. These men are, therefore, not prisoners of war, but are land pirates, whose destruction is the duty of those having them in possession.

By immediately executing them we relieve our enemy of all suspicion of complicity with the brutal purpose of these wretches. If the Washington authorities choose to make this act their own by avowing it, choose to bring upon themselves the disgrace of sustaining such an outrage, it should make no difference with the Confederate authorities. But the Washington Government will not avow it; they will be thankful to escape correspondence about the matter. No government would be quick to array itself as the instigator of arson, murder, rape and pillage. The public opinion of the world will justify us if we execute them; but if we do not the world will accept our action as proper, since we alone are interested.

We therefore expect the authorities to order the immediate execution of the officers and men of Dahlgreen's command.

European News.

A late arrival brings London dates to the 19th ult.:

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

The Prussians continued their operations against the entrenchments at Duppel, but the thaw retarded the movement of their heavy artillery, and delayed attack. It was stated the Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia will command the attack.

It is asserted at Rendsburg that the Prussian commander has summoned the Danes to evacuate Duppel, and the Island of Alsen, given very short delay; failing to comply, the Prussian army would immediately occupy Jutland.

The Danes were strengthening the defences of Duppel and Alsen.

LATEST, VIA LONDONDERY.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—An attack upon Duppel by the Prussian and African forces is imminent; but no news of its commencement has yet been received. It is stated that the place is defended by forty thousand Danes.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

Copenhagen, Feb. 18.—8 o'clock P. M.—The Danish monitor iron-clad Krallkrake has attacked Eugensund. They attempted to destroy the bridges erected by the Austro-Prussians in the Braager peninsular, but could not get near enough to do so, owing to the shallow water. She fired seventy-two shots and the German batteries fired one hundred and fifty. One shot went through her funnel.

The Germans drove the Danish pickets from the Stendrur and Nubell woods. The Danes subsequently rallied in force, when the Germans retired without offering resistance.

The position of the Germans in Braagerland is very dangerous.

The Great Eastern has been sold to a new company, for ninety-five thousand pounds.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 17th unimportant.

The Confederate loan has further advanced to 54@56.

The rate of interest has been reduced by the Bank of England from eight to seven per cent.

At Liverpool on the 19th, American cotton firm; other qualities some decline.

Breadstuffs—Flour heavy and tending doward. Wheat quiet and steady at Tuesday's rates. Corn dull and unchanged.

FRANCE.

It is stated that the arrangements for the departure of the Archduke Maximilian for Paris, en route to Mexico, are complete.

The *Revue des Duex Mondes* contends that France and England lose by want of co-operation, and urges the restablishment of an active alliance to avert the catastrophe which menaces Denmark.

The *Siecle* (Liberal organ) demands the support of France for Denmark, so shamefully abandoned by England.

It is stated that the *Moniteur* has been prohibited publishing Prince Napoleon's anti-English speech at the Suez canal celebration.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government has chartered several steamers to convey four thousand troops to reinforce the army of the Antilles.

MEXICO.

The cotton trade at Matamoras is represented as of growing importance.

The large English houses in Liverpool and Manchester have now commenced to send their ships with supercargoes to Matamoras, where they discharge the cargo and await their cotton, which is brought the following way: A clerk or supercargo leaves England two or three months before the ship, and goes on horseback to Eagle Pass and from there to San Antonia, Texas. In San Antonia or another Place in Texas he buys the cotton, engages the mules and trains, and the cotton starts for Mexico; mule-trains arrive commonly in thirty or thirty-five days Cotton is between five and six cents per pound in Texas, but fifty per cent. has to be paid extra as tax to the Confederate States Government. The Confederate Government supports the trade in every way, but no train is allowed to go on the road below Loredo, for fear it might fall in the hands of the Northern troops. With all expenses a pound of cotton in Matamoras comes to twenty-one or twenty-five cents, but is worth in the place thirty-five. Since January, 1863 about eighty or eighty-five thousand bales of cotton have been shipped from here.

A pound of cotton sent to Liverpool, after being pressed shipped, and every expense paid, will cost thirty-six to forty cents.

Communication of "Amicus."

(*Concluded.*)

Thus far, the Confederate Government and the Confederate authorities have exhibited every forbearance—every indisposition to interfere. But *we warn* those who are rushing the State to the brink of the precipice, that they may not expect this forbearance to continue, whenever the great principle of self-preservation may render further non-intervention impossible. We mean this not by way of threat, *in terrorem*—but by way of friendly warning. By their reckless, violent and denunciatory conduct, they are forcing the Confederate Government to decide, whether it will use *prevention*, or rely on *curing* the disease, after it shall have reached its acme. If it is evident (and we honestly and sincerely think it is evident) that mischief is brewing—that a plan to disrupt the Confederacy is maturing—that the seeds of insurrection are being sowed—that the plot is thickening daily; do they think the Confederate Government, and authorities, will regard it as the part of prudence and of wisdom to *wait* until an unlawful assemblage shall have convened; shall have had time to mature and organize—and shall ultimately raise the standard of insurrection and civil war in the State? Or rather, may they not expect the Confederate Government and authorities to use a considerate forecast, and provide beforehand, for intercepting and crushing their machinations? We see how this Convention project is viewed by the Lincoln press in Newbern, by the New York "Tribune," and by Everett in his Gettysburg speech. They view it as a movement favorable *to them*; and we see no repudiation of their view, by the Convention presses in this State. If the movement goes on, of course it will invite an invasion of this State, and a march to this city by the Yankees. For ourselves, we deem it due to candor and sincerity to declare that we regard it as a duty which the Confederate Government and authorities owe to the great and holy cause in which we are struggling—to the cause of civil liberty which is threatened with chains and dungeons—to religious freedom, whose altars have been desecrated—to domestic joy and peace, whose hearth-stones have been polluted—to the memory of our martyred dead, whose blood cries from the ground for vengeance—to the stainless purity of our mothers, wives and sisters, who have been outraged and insulted—to the matchless valor of our gallant soldiers, who are enduring hardships and privations and suffering for their country—to every high and ennobling consideration of virtue, of honor and of patriotism—the Confederate Government and authorities, owe it to all these, to interpose, to prevent the "giving aid and comfort" to a ruthless enemy, that threatens us, if conquered, with a far worse than Egyptian bondage. We tell those who are bringing this trouble on the State and on themselves, that our purpose is not the shedding of blood, but to prevent the shedding of blood. If it is the determination of the agitators in this State, to place themselves in a position of open insurrection against the constituted authorities of the State (as we insist they will do if they attempt to enforce the decrees of an unconstitutional Convention)—we repeat, in the language of kind admonition, they are presuming entirely too far on the forbearance of the Confederate Government, if they suppose the Government will quietly stand by, and see this great cause ruined, for the want of firmness and decision on its part—after such immense sacrifices have been made, and when we are now cheered with the hope that we have passed through the worst of this ordeal of blood and suffering. We tell them they deceive themselves, if they suppose the Confederate Government will allow such insensibility to the hard fate, the bitter agony of its true and loyal friends and supporters in this State, as heedlessly to look on and see us crushed between the upper and nether mill stones of Yankee cruelty and vengeance, and domestic disaffection and treason. We tell them they pay a poor compliment to the sagacity of the Confederate Government, if they expect the Government to *wait*, till the active campaign of the ensuing Spring and Summer shall require all our available force to meet the foreign enemy in the field—and when, if called on to sustain the constituted authorities of the State, and save "State Rights" in North Carolina, it will not only have to contend against domestic insurgents, but with their foreign auxiliaries:—and thus find the task of "suppressing insurrection," enhanced by the additional labor of "repelling invasion."

We are not to be answered with the stereotype cry, that we are advising the coercion of the States by the Confederate Government—that we are advocating the disregard and overthrow of the rights of the States—that we are in favor of consolidating the government, and of the exercise of arbitrary powers by the Confederate authorities. We are *contending for State rights*. We insist on preserving the Constitution of North Carolina in its purity and its integrity. We are warring against the attempt to make that Constitution the foot-ball of faction. We profess to be State rights men of the straitest sect. That provision of the Confederate Constitution looking to the preservation of the Confederate Government, to "suppress insurrection," is a provision in favor of State rights. We are in favor of its rigid enforcement when necessary to save the rights of the States—no matter whom it may compromise—whether they may occupy the highest seats in the synagogue, or whether they may be the truckling agents who blindly follow the programme of others—whether they are the lions whose roars may wake the forest, or whether they may be the jackals that hunt for the spoil. We are not done with this subject. AMICUS.

A GALLANT AND DARING ADVENTURE.—The "Mississippian" gives the following account of a daring descent on Island 76 by Captain Evans' scouts:

Capt. Evans' scouts, commanded by Lieut. Gallaher—consisting of eleven men—made a most desperate and daring descent on Island 76, opposite Bolivar, capturing the steamer "Guilliam" and crew, together with thirty-five white men and fifty contrabands and several mules and horses; also the arrant traitor, Col. Millford, who has been in command of the island for some time, which had become a general rendezvous for runaway negroes.

The manner of their proceedings were as follows: Sergeant Robert Lee with five men procured a skiff on the night of the 3d and crossed over to the island, where they laid in ambush until daylight, and then surprised and captured the steamer "Guilliam" and crossed their prisoners and captured property on the boat.

While embarking four Federal transports loaded with troops passed within pistol shot, but our gallant scouts remained as cool and unconcerned as though it was an every day occurrence.

The President has commissioned three privates as officers, for gallantry at the battle of Chickamauga.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Sherman on the Run.

DEMOPOLIS, March 6.

A dispatch from General Jackson, dated Canton, March the 2d, says the enemy's army, the sixteenth and seventeenth corps, between twenty-five and thirty thousand infantry and fifteen hundred cavalry, left Canton that morning after remaining three days. Sherman reached there on the 28th and remained six hours and then pushed on to Vicksburg, leaving McPherson in command, and sent back nine couriers in great haste to McPherson. On the 29th, they moved towards Vicksburg *via* Livingston and Brookville.

A large number of empty transports passed down the river to Vicksburg—said to be to take Sherman's army up the river. The enemy destroyed the railroad, eight miles below Canton. In the country they burned houses and destroyed provisions. Over two hundred of the enemy were killed and captured. Ross was killed and fifty five out of seventy negroes. The cavalry near Yazoo city took several small wagon trains from the enemy. They destroyed no railroad bridges. Cyphered despatches were captured from the enemy's courier. Transports are going down Yazoo river.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 8.

At auction to-day, there was a further decline in manufactured and smoking tobacco, sugar and other articles.

Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee is expected from Fortress Monroe on the next flag of truce boat.

The capture of steamers referred to yesterday was accomplished by fourteen men of the fifth Virginia cavalry, under direction of acting master Burley. They crossed the Chesapeake bay in open boats, proceeded to Cherystone, *boarded* one steamer, brought off a propeller, scuttled a schooner, captured forty prisoners and destroyed a quantity of stores.

Funding in Georgia.

MACON, March 8.

Upwards of two and a half million were funded here in four per cent,—now funding at the rate of over half million daily.

From the North---A Split in Prospect.

ORANGE C. H., March 8.

The Washington Chronicle of the 3rd, contains a call for a Republican National Union Convention, to meet at Baltimore, June the 8th, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. All who favor the suppression of the rebellion and cause thereof, are invited to send delegates. The Chronicle says, editorially, that it cannot be denied that great bitterness has sprung up in the ranks of the Republican party, which threatens to ripen into something more than a preliminary contest for the nomination. It says good faith demands that all who send delgates to the Baltimore Convention should stand by the nominees.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 7.

The enemy continue to keep up a slow fire upon the city. No signs of activity on Morris Island or other points. Fleet unchanged.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, March 8.

Thirty-one shells fired at the city to-day. No

The amount funded at the Assistant Treasury's office in this city the past six days, is two million two hundred thousand dollars.

We are informed that Mrs. Mumford, wife of Wm. B. Mumford, who was murdered by Butler in New Orleans, is in this city, with her three children, and is stopping at the Planters's Hotel. She is on her way to Richmond.—*Aug. Chronicle.*

It will be remembered that Mumford jerked down and tore up the first U. S. flag that was raised in New Orleans after the Yankees took possession of the city. For doing this, he was hung by Beast Butler. Mumford was a native of North Carolina, and we hope if any of our soldiers ever get hold of Butler they will hang him without a moment's delay.—*Char. Dem.*

A young man has been caught stealing letters from the Post Office at Raleigh. We wish they could now catch the fellow that prevents the Raleigh papers from reaching this place regularly.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

There is more than one—but we are after them, and expect to catch them atthier trick in less than a week.

YANKEE PRISONERS.—The Petersburg Express of Monday, says eleven Yankee prisoners and one free negro, captured by Gen. Ransom's forces between South Mills and Norfolk, on Tuesday last, reached this city yesterday *via* Weldon. The prisoners belong to the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and were taken in a slight skirmish which ensued on the advance of the Confederate forces. Two "Buffaloes" were also captured at the same time, but left in Weldon. The skirmish, we understand, occurred some eight or ten miles of Norfolk. The prisoners, among whom was one Lieutenant, were lodged in the guard house on Bank street, and will probably be sent to Richmond to-day.

NO MORE INSULTS TO RICHMOND.—Gen. Bragg has determined to order fifteen hundred cavalry to be permanently stationed around Richmond. Such a force, picketing the roads, will effectually protect the city from the insults of the raids, as well as the country from their injuries. Such a cavalry force in front of a raiding party, will always check them, until the cavalry from Gen. Lee's army can come up.

Such a force has always has been wanted here and the fact that no cavalry was permanently attached to the Richmond defences, has encouraged the enemy in making these raids. The presence of these fifteen hundred cavalry will relieve us from raiding parties.

If General Hampton with his "six hundred," could, blown and exhausted by hard travel from Fredericksburg, overtake and capture so many, what damage would fifteen hundred fresh cavalry have done under such a leader?—*Enquirer.*

NEVER EAT SUPPER.—"Reflect, my brethren," exhorted a chaplain, "that whosoever falls to day in battle supe to night in Paradise." The fight began, the ranks wavered, the chaplain took to his heels, when a soldier stopping him, reproachfully referred him to the promised supper in paradise. "True, my friend, true," said the chaplain, "but I never eat supper."

[*From the New York Times*]

NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 24.—Major-General Peck, since his return, has been busily engaged in making a rigid inspection of all the fortifications of the department. He has received reliable intelligence of the enemy's intention to make another effort to dispossess us of our possessions in Eastern North Carolina, with the assistance of three rebel iron-clads, plated ten inches thick, which are nearly ready to move simultaneously down the Neuse, Roanoke and Tar rivers.

Gen. Peck is taking measures to impede the progress of the iron-clads, which purpose moving conjointly with land forces on our three most important points on those rivers—Newbern, Plymouth and Washington.

It appears to be the impression both within and outside of our lines, that Virginia is to to be evacuated, and the battle ground is to be transferred to North Carolina. Hence the desire of the enemy to make a formidable and desperate effort to obtain possession of this productive portion of the State and its extensive water communications before reinforcements can arrive for us.

The presence of an additional number of formidable gunboats, and a small increase to our present force, which Gen. Peck is anxious to obtain, will make the enemy's efforts fruitless, and turn the existing conditional co-operation mentioned in our favor.

A WARNING TO HOADERS.—A late Yankee paper says an expedition recently sent up the Chowan river, North Carolina, destroyed fifty thousand pounds of bacon. Another recent raid up the same river resulted in the destruction of three hundred thousand pounds, in addition to other supplies. The expedition of Smith and Grierson in Northern Mississippi, though a splended failure in its chief object, was attended, as the Yankees claim, with greater results than those up the Chowan river.

Some of the sufferers by these raids are probably those who have hoarded up what they did not need for their own use, and turned a deaf ear to the wants of the country. It is a source of some consolation, under the circumstances, to reflect that their selfishness has received its proper reward.

[For The Confederate.

Soldiers' Library and Reading Room.

To the Citizens of North Carolina:

At a meeting held by the Soldiers of Fort Pender, Smithville, N. C., the undersigned was requested to act as Agent to procure donations of Books and money for the establishment of a CIRCULATING LIBRARY AND READING ROOM at that place.

Such a work must certainly commend itself to your hearts, and can need no arguments from me. A few simple facts will suffice, viz: The defences of the mouth of the Cape Fear, consist of not less than seven fortifications within a radius of nine miles, all named for distinguished North Carolina soldiers, and under command of Brigadier Gen. Hebert, to whom they report daily at Fort Pender. The number of troops it is not proper to state. They are mostly young men, who would read and cultivate their intellects, if they had the means. But they cannot buy books and papers on the slender pay of a soldier, nor have they access to them in any other way. These young men are not only our *defenders now*, but they are to be our *hope* and *strength* after we have gained our independence. They are to take part in the affairs of a great nation. If they lose the habits of study and reading and become demoralized and brutalised, what hope have we for them in the future?

They have time, and want books—and shall moral and intellectual culture and will you refuse?

In the name of your soldiers, I beg you to go to your libraries and select such as you can spare of the best Religious, Historical, Biographical, or Scientific works, and send them. Pastors of churches are respectfully requested to aid in this good work. All money sent by Express to the subscriber at Goldsboro', and packages of books to "Soldiers' Library," Fort Pender, care Capt. C. W. Styron, Quartermaster, Wilmington, N. C., will be thankfully received and acknowledged. Newspapers donating copies will please direct to "Soldiers' Reading Room," Fort Pender, Smithville, N. C.

JNO N. ANDREWS,
Gen Miss. Dep't. Cape Fear.

The Press of the State will please copy.

MORGAN.—It is said that Gen. Morgan is about to undertake one of the boldest expeditions he has ever yet made, which, if successful, will be productive of great good to our cause.

New Advertisements.

Calico for Sale at
W. W. WOODEL &Co.
37-d2t.

Persons holding Checks or drafts given by me, will present them before March 25.
37-d3t. W. R. MILLER,
Progress copy.

$50 Reward.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR the apprehension and delivery to me of my negro boy ESSEX, or if placed in any jail, so that I can get him. Said boy was raised near Washington, N. C. and may be trying to make his way down there. He is about 18 years old, light complexion, has a peculiar look about the eye—showing a good deal of the white of the eye—and has rather an awkward walk. P. COWPER,
Raleigh, March 8th 37-5t.*

The New Tax and Currency Laws, Compel me to adjust my prices to their demand or suspend the manufacture of the Southern Hepatic Pills. From this date I shall sell them at $225 a gross. For $30 I will send a dozen boxes to any address. They are not as profitable as when the prices were lower.
March 7, 1864 d2t-w4t* G. W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro N. C.

Notice.---All persons Now Holding or who may herafter hold checks or drafts against us dated prior to April 1864, are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old Currency.
37-tf.* W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

DEPOSITARY'S OFFICE.
WARRENTON, N. C.

The Subscriber has been Appointed Depositary of the Treasury at this place, and is now receiving Confederate Treasury notes for funding under the recent act of Congress.
March 7th 1846. JOS. B. BATCHELOR.
37-d4t. Depositary.

BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERNE.
COMPANY SHOPS, March 5th 1864.

Notice is Hereby Given to Depositors, Banks, and to all persons holding Checks, and having Dividends due and unpaid, to present said claims, and receive payment thereof in the present Currency at par on or before the 25th inst. otherwise they will be funded in 4 per. cent. Bonds of the Confederate States. And payment of all such claims will be made thereafter in said Bonds. J. A. GAION,
37-dt25. Cashier.

Progress copy until 25th inst. also the Charlotte Bulletin, and send bills immediately to advertiser.